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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1874. NO. 239.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

LEFT AND RIGHT CENTERS—REGULATION OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, June 18.—The Deputies of the Center publish a note again inviting alliance with the Right Center, that parties may establish a Republic. The Left Center offer all the necessary constitutional guarantees, and declare that any alliance is refused, the Right Center alone is responsible for the possible return of the Empire.

The Government has commenced a prosecution of the proprietors of *La Figaro* and *Liberte*, Republican journals, for reprinting in those papers articles written by Count Adrian Taikand, Minister of Commerce, publishes an order instructing the Commission to prepare immediately a new law for the regulation of the press.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY—FATAL BLOW TO THE MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION BILL.

PARIS, June 18.—In the Assembly to-day the clause in the Municipal Organization bill giving to the largest taxpayers the right of membership in municipal councils, was rejected—ayes 325, nays 373. The Left, the Bonapartists and a portion of the Right Center voted with the majority.

The regarded the clause as an attempt to restrict universal suffrage. Its rejection will probably improve the chances of the bill. The announcement of the vote will create considerable sensation. M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, expressed his willingness to accept, as a compromise, the limitation of the government's right to appoint Mayors of cities for three years.

THE AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION.

The Committee of Thirty have approved the report in favor of the American Postal Convention. The Assembly will probably ratify the report without further discussion.

MORE NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, June 18.—The right center is meeting with the Right and with a portion of the Left Center, in the hope of forming a new majority upon a programme based on the bill submitted by M. Lambert de Saint Croix on the 15th inst., providing for the confirmation of President MacMahon's powers. The organization of the Second Chamber, conferring the power upon President MacMahon to dissolve both branches, and the appointment of his successor by a joint convention of the two chambers. The negotiations will probably be successful.

A DISTINCT THREAT.

The Left Center, adhering to the provisions of M. Casimere Perier's bill, M. Casimere intends, when the bill of M. Perier comes up for debate, to distinctly warn the Right that three hundred and thirty-five deputies are prepared to demand the dissolution of the Assembly if the organization of a republic is prevented.

PERSONALS.

M. Goulard is very sick. M. Paul de Cassagnac is cited to appear before the Assize Court on Monday next, to answer the charge of inciting citizens to hatred of each other.

Spain.

ENGAGEMENT AT ALCORA.

LONDON, June 18.—A *Times* special from Madrid reports an engagement at Alcora between a body of Carlists under Prince Alfonso, a brother of Don Carlos, and a force of Republicans, in which the former were defeated. The loss of the government troops was 10 killed and 85 wounded. The insurgents' loss was larger. Among those killed was Don Ensigne, son of Henry Bourbon, who fell at the head of a body of Carlist Zouaves.

ESTELLA.

The Marshal Concha, commander of the Army of the North, is expected to open the attack upon Estella to-day.

England.

THE MISSING EARL TURNS UP.

LONDON, June 18.—The missing Earl of Yarborough has been discovered in the island of Jersey, and left there to-day for London in charge of a number of friends and police.

THIRTY-TWO DEATHS ON THE ATTRATO.

The steamship Attrato, which sailed from London for New Zealand, and when near the Cape of Good Hope put back to England on account of an accident, sailing again from Plymouth, has arrived at Osago. A large proportion of the passengers were down with the measles during the protracted voyage, and thirty-two deaths occurred.

ARRIVAL OF ROCHEFORT IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 18.—Rochefort reached this city last evening. His arrival at the station station was unattended by any demonstration.

Italy.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

ROME, June 18.—The American pilgrims have scattered from Rome for rest and recreation. Some have gone to Venice, and others to the mountains in the North of Italy.

THE PAPACY AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

ROME, June 18.—At the reception of Cardinals by the Pope on Tuesday, his Holiness mentioned that proposals had been received, emanating from exalted political personages, looking to a reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian Government. He declared, however, that he would yield nothing; that any concession on his part would be injurious to the Church and society.

ILLNESS OF ANTONELLI.

Cardinal Antonelli is suffering from a severe attack of gout, and is very weak.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The steamships Pomeranian and Maine, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 18.—The proportion of bank reserve, which last week was 45 per cent., is now 48¾ per cent. Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝@92¾. 5-20s, 1865, 106¾; 1867, 106; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central 96; Erie, 22½; Erie preferred, 43½. Tallow 42s 9d@43s. Linseed oil 29s 6d.

PARIS, June 18.—Rentes 89 francs 22½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—5-20's, 1872, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8¼d; Orleans 8⅝@8¾d; sales 15,000; American 3,000; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs steady. Red Western spring wheat 12s 6d@12s 8d. Corn 33s 9d. Lard 34s 6d. Tallow 38s 6d.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Refined petroleum, 28¼ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1874.

GRADUATION OF WEST POINTERS.

The ceremony of awarding diplomas to the graduating class of seventy-four at West Point yesterday, drew together, as is usual, a fashionable and happy attendance. The proceedings were somewhat marred by rain, which prevented the anticipated outdoor exhibition. After an address by Prof. Wayland and the parade of the cadets, the graduates were dismissed by Commander Upton, with an earnest wish for their success in life. In the evening, in one of the hotels in this city, a number of the graduates and a few friends had a parting dinner.

FIRE RECORD.

Williamsfield, O.—$2,500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 18, 1874.

A frame dwelling house owned by Mr. Bridgeman, at Williamsfield, twenty miles north from here, was burned to the ground to-day with all its contents. The loss is about twenty-five hundred dollars; insured in the Watertown, of New York, for fifteen hundred dollars. The cause of the fire is not known.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

The Bank of England has fixed the minimum rate of discount at 2½ per cent.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Salt Lake City, about twelve o'clock Wednesday night.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered an address before the literary societies of the Northwestern University, at Indianapolis, last evening.

Mr. H. F. Keenan, who has managed the Indianapolis *Sentinel* since the Greeley campaign of 1872, retires from his position to-day. He will spend a year in Europe.

The steamer Ambassador has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., with the shore end of the new cable, and, on the arrival of the Faraday, the work of laying the cable will begin.

Base Ball.—At New York, Mutuals 38, Chicagos 1. Zettlein and Cuthbert, of the Chicago club, were not allowed to play, suspicion attaching to their action during the matches in Philadelphia.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT called up the report of the Conference Committee on the Moiety bill. A debate ensued relative to fixing the salaries of collectors at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans.

Pending discussion, the morning hour having expired, the CHAIR called up unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the payment of the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the bill be laid aside informally and the Moiety report considered. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE spoke against the abolition of the moiety system, and said this bill made the revenue laws less effective than heretofore. The feature in the bill which he complained of, was that of penalties. They would never be enforced, for two reasons. First, because they were so loose they could not be enforced; and second, any officer undertaking to enforce them would be called infamous by the action of Congress. He would like some one to tell him why the salary of the Collector of the port of New York had been fixed at $12,000, when the Secretary of the Treasury worked for $8,000. Certainly the responsibility of the Collector was not greater than that of the Secretary.

Mr. CONKLING said one reason why the salary of the Collector of New York had been fixed at the sum named, was that he had an enormous pecuniary responsibility and gave very heavy bonds. Half a million dollars a day, was but an ordinary sum to pass through his hands. He was responsible, not only for himself but also for his subordinates. There was not an insurance company in the land that would insure the sum for which that officer is liable, for the amount paid to him annually.

Mr. HOWE said the Treasurer of the United States and the Assistant Treasurer at New York had a pecuniary liability equal to that of the Collector, yet they did not get so much salary.

Mr. CARPENTER said this bill, from the beginning to the end, was to favor smugglers. It was the meanest draw a bill to abolish smuggling he ever met with. After reviewing its provisions, he replied to the criticisms of the New York press as to the motives in appointing the Conference Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN said the organization of the Conference Committee was in exact accordance with the rules of the Senate, and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) was appointed a member of the committee at his (Mr. Sherman's) suggestion.

The report of the Conference Committee was then agreed to without division.

The CHAIR then called up unfinished business, being the bill to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission.

The House bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, was taken from the table and read by title.

Mr. ALLISON gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take and dispose of it to-day, as soon as the Southern Claims bill be finished.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill for the payment of awards made by the Southern Claims Commission, the pending question being an amendment proposed by the Committee on Claims, to strike out the appropriation of $45,161 to pay the claim of Bailey, of Louisiana.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Conference Committee on the Currency bill, made a report. He said the report had the concurrence of every member of the committee from both Houses. He would not ask its consideration now; but gave notice that he would call it up immediately after the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Claims, to strike out the appropriation to pay the claim of Bailey, of Louisiana, was rejected—yeas 21, nays 33. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. ALLISON asked that it be laid aside informally, so that he might call up the House bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN objected, and said he had given notice that he would call up the bill to enforce the laws of the United States in the Territory of Utah.

The amendment of the House to the bill to encourage the building of iron public marine schools, was concurred in and the bill passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN withdrew his objection to the consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, and it was taken up.

Mr. ALLISON said the bill had been agreed to by the House almost unanimously. Senators were perfectly familiar with its provisions, and he did not propose to debate it. It was the result of the careful deliberations of the joint Select Committee, and they had no amendments to offer. The bill was then read a third time and passed as it came from the House, without amendment and without a roll call. When the negative was called for, Mr. Sargent was the only one who voted nay.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to have the Senate Civil Rights bill taken from the speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee, remarking that it could be reported back this session.

Mr. BECK—Can that be made a part of the order?

Mr. BUTLER—It is as good as four orders.

Mr. RANEY—I shall object to that order.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he would report the Civil Rights bill now before the Judiciary Committee, and asked to have to-morrow set apart for debate on it.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, and others objected.

Mr. FIELD moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to incorporate the National Iron Mounded Association.

Mr. GARFIELD called attention to the fact that among the incorporators was named a President of Toronto, Canada.

Mr. FIELD modified the bill by striking out that name. The motion to suspend the rules was not seconded.

Mr. LOWE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the mining law of the last session of the 43d Congress.

Mr. MILLS moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the removal of troops from the Southern States and placing them on the frontier of Texas, for protection against Indians. Rejected.

Mr. POLAND made a proposition to go to business on the speaker's table, with the understanding that no advantage should be given to the Civil Rights bill, but that it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, from which no report could be made this session except by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. G. F. HOAR objected to the proposition on the ground that the Civil Rights bill now occupied a position of advantage in being on the Speaker's table, and in standing in the way of other legislation there.

Mr. BECK remarked that, so far as he was concerned, he would let all legislation stand before he would allow the Civil Rights bill to pass.

Pending discussion, Mr. E. H. ROBERTS made a conference report on the Moiety bill, which was agreed to.

When that was disposed of, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to adjourn. Agreed to—104 to 84.

The House then adjourned.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Homicide at Meadville.

MEADVILLE, PA., June 18.—A row occurred between two men named Rushenberger and Shean, at a house of ill-fame this morning, when the former drew a knife on the latter, inflicting fatal wounds. Shean died at ten o'clock this morning. Rushenberger was arrested.

Highway Robbery Near Parker's.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 18.—A special to the *Courier*, dated Parker's city, gives an account of a highway robbery near that place last night. Six masked men attacked George Gray and took from him $350. There is no clue to the robbers.

The Lawrenceburg Murders.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The shirt and pants of Wm. McDole have been found, spattered with human blood. An effort had been made to wash it out with cold water. This gives great strength to the suspecion that he was the murderer of the Bradley family, near Lawrenceburg. It is now believed the murder was committed before bed time Monday night. Feeling is intense at Lawrenceburg, expressed by muttered threats of lynching.

CASUALTIES.

Brakeman Fatally Injured.

MEADVILLE, June 18.—A brakeman named S. Stewart, on the A. & G. W. R. R., fell under the train this morning and was fatally injured.

Boiler Explosion—Two Killed and Five Wounded.

TOLEDO, O., June 18.—The boiler of Stevens & Co.'s wheelbarrow factory, at Coldwater, Michigan, exploded this evening, killing Isaac Stevens, father of the proprietor, and John Hutchison, a boy ten years old; also injuring the following: W. Voorhies, internally; V. Voorhies, in chest; Samuel M. Williams, head and shoulders; Wm. Marble, head and back; Wallace Culver, badly bruised all over. All but Wm. Voorhies will probably recover. Stevens & Co. have been burned out three times within a few years. The last time was on April 1st. They had just begun business again. The loss of property will be about $1,500.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Illinois Railway Suits to be Tried in State Courts.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The United States Circuit Court, at Springfield, to-day decided against the the application for the transfer of the State railway commissioners' suits against the Chicago and Alton Railroad, for violation of the new railway law, from the State Courts to that Court, and quashed the writ of *certiorari*. These cases will, therefore, now be tried in the State Courts, in which they were originally instituted. A full bench was present, Judges Davis, Drummond and Treat. Judge Drummond delivered the opinion.

Butter and Egg Convention.

INDIANOPOLIS, June 18.—The National Butter and Egg Convention continued their session to-day. A Committee on Essays was appointed to examine a large number of essays and award a premium of one thousand dollars offered by the President. The Committee on Statistics reported that arrangements had been made with the *National Crop Reporter*, by which answers can be obtained and published to a set of questions arranged by the committee. A series of resolutions were adopted, the chief point of which was the endorsement of a plan recently attempted by the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange, looking to the establishment of an inspection system, through which responsibility for inferior qualities may be located where it belongs, and recommending that classifications of butter should be made in all markets solely with regard to quality and without reference to the locality of production. The convention adjourned *sine die* this afternoon.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The President Sends the Treaty to the Senate.

The Previous Negotiations Between the Parties.

More Important Measures Covered by the Treaty.

Extra Session ot Senate, if Necessary.

CURRENT OPINION ON THE DOCUMENT.

Final Passage of District of Columbia Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON D. C., June 18, 1874.

Reciprocity Treaty With Canada.

The President to-day sent to the Senate, for ratification, a treaty of reciprocity of trade fisheries and adjusment of the recent treaty obligations between the United States and Great Britain with respect to the Dominion of Canada and British possessions in North America. This treaty, as is known, has been under negotiations for some months. The Secretary of State conducted the negotiations on the part of the United States, and Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and Mr. Brown, a Senator of the Dominion of Canada, on the part of Great Britain. The last preceding treaty of reciprocity was terminated on March 17th, 1866, in virtue of notice given by the United States, March 17th, 1865, pursuant to article five. During the negotiation of the new treaty, the Department of State was in constant communication with the Committees on Foreign Relations. The more important measures covered by the treaty, were submitted to the committee and therefore they were cognizant of its provisions in advance of its reception in the Senate. It is the impression, therefore, in Executive quarters, that, the Committee will be able to bring the treaty up in Executive session before the adjournment, if the discussion on the subject does not promise too much delay. The President will call a special executive session of the Senate for its consideration and final action, should the treaty not be disposed of sooner.

Merits of the Treaty.

A great deal has been said on both sides of the question, so that the advantages and disadvantages must be very well understood by the Senate and press. Some sectional prejudices exist in the minds of people interested in certain industries, especially coal and lumber, but these, it is said, are insignificant. The principle in submitting the treaty, made no comments upon its provisions. He considers it, however, as very favorable to the interests of the United States. The free trade provisions, there is no material change as compared with the treaty of 1854. In the matter of free coal, which gave rise to considerable discussion, it was found that the export from the United States to the upper provinces is about counterbalanced by the import from the lower provinces into New England.

What the Treaty Effects.

Among the new and more important provisions of the treaty are those which come under the stipulations of the Treaty of Washington. An agreement has been effected, by which claims to the amount of upwards of a million dollars, between American citizens and British subjects, have been adjusted. The treaty provides also for the full execution of the fishery provisions of the Treaty of Washington and for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river, where it ceased to be the boundary between the two countries. The Dominion grants the use of its canals to us on the same terms as to our own citizens, and we concede the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers contiguous to the boundary line of the two countries. The treaty contains other provisions of a general character. The treaty was regarded favorably this afternoon. Senator Hamlin, a member of committee, is opposed to the treaty, sharing in the New England views on that subject.

Passage of District Bill.

The passage of the District of Columbia bill by the Senate, this afternoon, gives great satisfaction. The bill now awaits the President's signature. The President stated to-day that he had selected no persons to fill the posts of Commissioners under the bill. It is understood that Lieut. Maynard, of the Engineers, just confirmed as Engineer of the Board of Public Works, will be retained.

The Choctaw Claim Lobby.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has, among other amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, inserted the Choctaw claim for nearly three million dollars, which was defeated in the House by a very large majority. There is a powerful lobby here urging the claim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1874.

AGREEMENT ON CURRENCY BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Finance bill, came to an agreement this afternoon. Making the report of the former committee the basis of their action, they struck out sections 3, 7, 8 and 9 of that report, which proposed to repeal so much of the National Bank act as restricted the amount of circulating notes and provided for retiring and reducing United States notes until the maximum should be $300,000,000, and for exchanging such notes for bonds, &c., and added several sections with regard to a redistribution of banking currency, as heretofore recommended substantially by Comptroller Knox.

The bill provides that the amount of United States notes outstanding, shall not exceed $382,000,000. $55,000,000 of national bank notes are to be withdrawn from States having an excess of such notes, as application is made therefor from other States, and awarded to the latter; provided that not over thirty millions be withdrawn during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The title of the bill is amended to read as follows: "An Act to fix the amount of United States notes, provide for the re-distribution of national bank currency and for other purposes."

DETECTIVES AND THE SAFE BURGLARY.

Col. Whitely, before the District of Columbia Investigating Committee, to-day denied that either he or any of his detective force had any connection with the safe burglary, as was stated by Michael Hays.

NEWARK, O.

Reunion of the 76th Ohio Regiment—Commencement Exercises of Schools and College.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., June 18, 1874.

The officers of the Seventy-sixth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, had a reunion at Avondale to-day.

The commencement exercises of the Granville schools began last evening, at Webster's Hall. Twelve young ladies of the Granville Female College were awarded diplomas.

The commencement exercises of Denison University take place on the 20th instant.

Selling Short on Bourbon.

(Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.)

A familiar scene in two hundred or three hundred new drinking saloons that would be opened in case No License should carry, would be something like this—the boys have it all put up:

Thirsty Customer—Mr. Barkeeper, what will five gallons and a gill of your best whisky cost?

Mr. B.—$20 25.

T. C.—Cheap enough. I'll take it.

Demijohn is handed down; T. C. takes a nip, smacks his lips, and informs Mr. B. that on the whole he thinks he will not keep the balance, and suggests that Mr. B. shall buy it back. Mr. B., always ready for a bargain, offers $30 10 for it, which offer T. C. accepts, paying the 15 cents difference. You see, he "sells short" on Bourbon, "seller 15." Jolly, isn't it? A ten-gallon transaction, and only 15 cents changed hands.

AT A recent meeting in Boston, of the Massachusetts Anglers' Association, one of the members gave some curious information on the subject of star fish. These, the speaker described, as moving in great masses, and when they came to an oyster plantation they would spread out over twenty acres of it, and in a single night destroy every oyster. The only way to fight them was to dredge up the "stars" constantly, and this was now being done. They find that the "five-fingers" make a very good dressing for orchard lands, but must be used sparingly for this purpose, as they are a very powerful dressing—other than this, the speaker knew of no use in them except to be killed, which saves the lives of a great many oysters.

BROOKVILLE, PA.

The Races Yesterday---Winners of the Trotting and Running Purses---Business Never so Brisk---Few Drones in the Hive ---Personal Items.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., June 18, 1874.

The races commenced this afternoon, with a trot of horses that have never made a better record than three minutes. Eight animals entered, three of which were distanced in the first heat. The purses amounted to three hundred dollars, one hundred and fifty to the first, one hundred to the second and fifty to the third. Ettie Wise, black mare from Sunbury, won the race and first money, making three heats, two of which were made in 2:46½ and the other in 2:45. Contraband, Black Stallion from Clearfield, won the second heat and second money in 2:50. Blanche Arthur, a Brookville mare, got third money, and it is claimed by many that she could have won the first easily, had she been permitted to do so. Her owner, it is said, did not want her to make a record in this race that would impair her chance for larger purses hereafter.

The running-race of half a mile for a shake purse of one hundred and fifty dollars, best two in three, was won by the brown mare Comet, of Brookville, against Wild Bill, who won the first heat in 1:05. Comet won the second and third heats in 1:07 and 1:05.

The weather was beautiful, track fine and attendance good.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., June 18, 1874.

Yesterday the continuous showers caused the postponement of the first day's races until to-day. This morning having dawned beautifully, with no appearance of rain, the sporting gentry, which yesterday were so elevated, have visibly brightened, and the prospects for to-day's races are very favorable. Our hotels are all full of strangers, and we notice a number of very fine horses, the contestants for the various prizes, being paraded on our streets, where they attract considerable attention.

There seems to be a general surprise manifested by persons who visit Brookville for the first time, at the amount of business done here and the general air of activity that prevails. In proof of this we heard the following conversation between a couple of the strangers in attendance at the races:

First stranger—"This appears to be a brisk town."

Second stranger—"Yes: I tell you this is a business place. Why, I was around the stores last night, and there was not one in which the clerks were not busy selling goods."

This is true, and although times are hard and money scarce, all kinds of merchandise is in demand. We heard a salesman for one of the largest city houses say that he sold more goods in Brookville than in any town in the State, and that the goods had to be of the best quality and latest styles. Yes, our little "Pike City" is up to the times, as regards business enterprise or fashion. In regard to fashion, we are proud to be able to say that although our ladies do appreciate a "love of a bonnet" and delight in a handsome toilet, they do not spend their time in studying fashion alone, like the fair ones of Pittsburgh. Our girls can, if need be, go into the kitchen and prepare a good meal, as well as do the honors of the parlor; while at the same time they do not neglect mental culture, and as for music, no town in the State can turn out better musical talent.

Indeed, in looking around us, we find that nearly every person, both old and young, has something to do; though we are sorry to find a few drones in our busy hive. Our attention was called to these useless specimens of humanity, who shame their manhood by their idleness, by a conversation between a couple of ladies, who, as ladies will sometimes do, were discussing a certain young gentleman.

One inquired what business he was in. "Well," said the other, hesitatingly, "he is not in any business." "What does he do, then? don't he do anything for a living?" said the first. The other sadly replied, "No, he does not do anything, he *father keeps him.*" Was any further comment necessary? Faugh! who would not be disgusted with such a record? And then, idleness is the worst habit we are afeared for these drones, for "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and drunkenness and vicegenerally follow in the train of idleness. So we say to you, idlers, if you have a trade work at it; if you have none, why just throw away your cigars and fine clothes, don a suit of working clothes and go to work piling boards, or any other honorable employment you can find to do, and even though your hands may become hardened and your brow begin to lemonbrowned, you will have the consciousness that at last you are living the life of a man and earning the respect of your fellows.

Aside from the races there is nothing transpiring. Since we commenced this letter, one more has been added to those which bore to the Catholic Cemetery, the remains of Mr. Felix Verbeck, a respected citizen of East Brookville, who died on Tuesday.

We notice that Mr. Spencer Meade, who was connected with the Engineering department of the Low Grade road, who has been ill at his home in Philadelphia for some time, is again among us. We are glad to see that he has recovered his usual health. Meade, is, as usual, accompanied by "Susan," "Dora," and the "dog Fido."

Rev. John Todd, for many years a resident of this place, but who for the past six or seven years has been residing in Northern Illinois, is on a visit to his friends in Brookville and vicinity. Mr. Todd was for many years a very successful teacher in the academy here.

The Brookville woolen mills, after a short suspension, are again in operation, having been leased by Mr. A. Schaier, formerly of Kittanning, Pa. MENTOR.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Examination at Ladies' Seminary---Bids for the New Bridge---Accident to a Child.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., June 18, 1874.

The examination of the graduating class of the Ladies' Seminary commenced today and will close to-morrow. It is largely attended and very interesting. The commencement exercises will take place on Wednesday next.

The Commissioners of Indiana and Westmoreland counties met here to-day and opened the bids for building the stone work of the new bridge across the river here. McQuay, of Kittanning, was the lowest bidder and will get the contract. The matter was deferred one week.

A child of Mrs. Gibson fell from a loaded cart to-day. The wheel passed over his breast. He is seriously, if not dangerously, injured, and had a narrow escape from instant death.

MAINE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Governor Dingley Unanimously Renominated---The Resolutions.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 18.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and organized by selecting E. F. Webb President, four Secretaries and sixteen Vice Presidents. Nelson Dingley, Jr., was unanimously nominated for re-election as Governor. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the early resumption of specie payments, approving President Grant's veto of the Currency bill, reiterating former declarations and principles of the party, and recognizing the necessity of judicious liquor laws.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1 A. M., 1874.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, clear and warmer weather, with north or west winds and rising barometer.

For the Lake Region, Northwest, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and warm weather, winds shifting to easterly or southerly and stationary or falling barometer.

For New England, clearing weather will prevail, with north or west winds, slight changes in temperature and rising barometer. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, fair weather, with light rains near the coasts, slight changes in temperature, light or gentle winds and continued high barometer. The upper Ohio river will fall slowly during the day.

Midnight Bulletin.

JUNE 18, 1875—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.12	76	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.14	76	N.	Clear.
Davenport	30.09	74	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.09	77	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.05	76	S.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.99	75	S. E.	Clear.
Lacrosse	30.06	76	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.96	78	S.	Clear.
Louisville	30.19	78		Clear.
Memphis	30.09	85	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville	30.09	78		Clear.
Omaha	29.93	77		Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.07	74	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.10	74		Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.05	77		Clear.
St. Paul	29.96	75	S. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.15	74	S. E.	Clear.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. JENKINS.

FROM NEW WILMINGTON, PA.

Commencement Exercises at Westminster College.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA., June 18, 1874.

The Board of Directors of the College met yesterday. Among other business transacted, we note the following: The degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. J. I. Bonner, President of Female College, Due West, S. C.; Rev. W. W. Barr, editor of *Evangelical Repository and Worker*, Philadelphia, and Rev. J. T. McClure, Wheeling, W. V.

Rev. John Edgar was elected Professor of English Language and Literature; Miss Mary Shafer of New Wilmington, sister of John Shafer, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Bar, was elected Principal of Ladies' Department; and A. H. Harshaw, A. B., class of 1874, tutor in Latin. Prof. Edgar has been here for some months, teaching in the Scientific Department, and bids fair to be as popular as he is successful. Miss Shafer has been a successful teacher for some years, and is well-known in college circles as an accomplished scholar. Mr. Harshaw took the first honor of this year's class, and from trials made of his teaching capacity, has convinced the faculty of his fitness for the position. On the evening of the 17th., Rev. R. J. George delivered an oration before the Alumni Association. The subject was "The Trials and Triumphs of Christianity," and was well handled. The speaker advocated "The Crusade" and Woman Suffrage. He was followed by Rev. J. R. Johnston, who read the history of the class of 1836. It was lengthy, yet not wearisome, extremely amusing and at times sober and sad, and eloquent throughout. J. M.

POLITICAL.

State.

CRAWFORD COUNTY REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., June 18, 1874.

Thirteen districts give Pettis, for Congress, seventy-one majority. The result is doubtful. The vote was light. Findlay, Compton and Roberts lead the Assembly ticket. One member is uncertain.

Charles C. Boyd, Henry Butterfield, Thomas Vorse, S. E. Kincaid, S. F. Chapin and Capt. Dyer Lewis are announced in the *Erie Dispatch* as Republican candidates for the Legislature. Hon. W. W. Brown, of Corry, is also in the field.

General.

The only Republican journal of any standing in the State which openly opposes the renomination of Governor Dix, is the Albany *Express*.

Only thirty-one counties, out of the one hundred and two in the State, were represented in the Anti-Independent Reform" Convention in Illinois.

The Maine Democrats will hold a State Convention and nominate State officers on the 23d inst. It will be labor thrown away, though, for the people won't elect it.

The New York *World* predicts that "the history of the so-called Reformers in Kansas, Illinois and Indiana, if they nominate, will be one of altercations and secessions, culminating in an as ignominious results as are generally attained on election day by the Anti-Secret Society or Anti-Tobacco party."

The Sandusky O., *Register* says; "The Sloanites at Kelley's Island yesterday lowered the liberty pole they erected for Sloane and Greely in the campaign of '72, and sent the rooster that mounted its peak to the *Register* office, to be preserved as a warning to all future reformers who go over the Democratic crowd."

It is said that Mr. Israel Washburn, Jr., will be the next United States Senator from Maine, in place of ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin. A few years ago four or five of the Washburn brothers were in the House of Representatives from different States, and now all of them are also in or have been for the United States Senate. That is a great family, the Washburns.

The Albany *Argus* having said, in an article contrasting the Republican and Democratic parties, that "the principles of the Democratic party have existed in all times past, and have, on various occasions, exerted more or less influence," the Buffalo *Express* replies that the *Argus*, for once in its life, is right. The principles of the Democratic party have existed in the past, and in the past only. That's one thing that all of them. They were never good for much, and the country would have been better off if they had never existed at all.

Believing it to be true that the politicians calling themselves "Democrats" who propose to reassert the slavery doctrine of the omnipotence of majorities, and to repudiate public indebtedness upon the sham pretense of paying it in unpayable due-bills are no better than any other tyrants or any other cheats, it says so. And believing it to be true that the rascally "Independents," who are independent only in asserting a desire to swindle creditors and steal private property on pretense of public needs, are no less knaves or fools than the rest, it says so.—*Chicago Times*.

The Chicago *Times* gives the Democracy up as hopeless. It says: "There is no longer any use in trying to convince the political Bourbon the world moves. He will not be convinced, because the only world he is conscious of begins and ends in himself. He knows that he is a 'Democrat.' He knows that the two articles of his unchangeable creed are 'For the spoils,' and 'against the damn nigger;' and therefore he knows that these are the two articles in the creed of every 'Democrat.' There is no use in wasting time on this 'rock rooted' and 'mountain buttressed' type of animal. He will live as long as he can breathe, and will die then under protest."

Massachusetts.

NO LABOR REFORM CANDIDATES THIS YEAR.

BOSTON, June 18.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Labor Reform party yesterday, it was finally decided to make no nomination of candidates for State officers this year.

Maine.

RENOMINATION OF SPEAKER BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 18.—Jas. G. Blaine, was to-day renominated by the Republicans of the Third Congressional district.

Rhode Island.

BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

PROVIDENCE, June 18.—Balloting for United States Senator was resumed to-day, with no material change in the vote.

OHIO NEWS.

The Ironton Board of Trade is defunct.

Milton Furnace, Jackson, went into blast a few days ago.

Street praying has recommenced at Columbus. The saloon men refuse the ladies admittance.

Six veteran soldiers were taken from the Home at Dayton last week to the insane asylum at Washington.

A boy in North Center, Geneva county, was badly poisoned by the vapor arising from scalded potato bugs.

A man in Cincinnati has been furnished with an India rubber lip. If he can't stretch the truth, who can?

Kelly & Welch, proprietors of the flax mill, twine and bagging factory at Mount Vernon, have made an assignment.

Rev. Dr. Nelson, pastor of the First Methodist church of

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1874.

THE free traders will not derive much comfort from the proceeding of the three State Republican Conventions held on Wednesday.

THE references of the "oldest" to this paper would be malicious if they were not idiotic. Imbecility is fast getting the better of its splenetichism.

EVERYWHERE in the West the people are repudiating the new "Independent Reform" movement. As a general thing the masses are not on squeezing terms with frauds.

PRESIDENT GRANT is going on a pilgrimage to the tomb of WASHINGTON at Mount Vernon, to-morrow. The sceptered ashes of the great dead have a voice. Will he understand it?

THE notorious Judge STORY, of the Western District of Arkansas, has tendered his resignation to the President. He was an unsafe story, and Congress was about to pull him down.

THE clutch of disease is said to be assuredly fixed on General BUTLER, more firmly than he will admit; sharper than he allows any one but his physician to know; and it is intimated that he must have rest, or die. Keep right on working, General.

BEHOLD what manner of men Democracy delighteth to honor! MILLIGAN, the convicted traitor, who only escaped hanging through the mercy of President LINCOLN, will, it is stated, be certain to receive the Congressional nomination from his district

For the third time since the close of the war Congress has recently been slashing at the vitals of our army. In the last number of *Harper's Weekly*, the artist NAST slashes at Congress on account of the matter, and he has decidedly the best of the business.

"The increasing personal conspicuousness of President Grant is a fact which attracts attention.—*St. Louis Republican.*

So is the apparently increasing willingness of the Democracy to help create a CÆSAR who will put his foot on the neck of Republicanism.

SAYS the New York *Express*: "The golden calf is the world's idol, and all men bow down and worship it. It has been so since the beginning of the world, and will doubtless continue until the end of the chapter." That editor had unquestionably been thinking of JONES.

THE exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the past week, amounted to $6,888,587, against $6,571,935 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since the first of January foot up $131,356,322, against $128,512,005 for the corresponding week of 1873.

A RUMOR prevails at the Illinois State Capital that the Supreme Court of that State, sitting at Mount Vernon, has decided that the railroad law of 1869 and the law taxing the capital stock of corporations are unconstitutional, but nothing is yet officially known concerning the matter.

ONE of the principal officials of the French Ministry of Justice was recently dispatched to London on a special mission to demand the extradition of M. ROCHEFORT—on what grounds, however, it is somewhat difficult to conceive. It is not at all probable that the request will be complied with.

THE hope of the Democracy that the Republican party would split into two fractions over the currency question, is evidently doomed to disappointment. The moderate and conservative tone of the financial resolutions passed on Wednesday by the State Republican Conventions of Vermont, Indiana and Illinois clearly proves this.

THE impression prevails in some quarters that MOSES, the robber Governor of South Carolina, is a black man. This is a mistake. He is a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of that State, and is a pure Caucasion. At least when we last saw him the darkness of his nature had in nowise struck out through or affected the color of his skin.

A SOMEWHAT important decision has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, sustaining the rule of the Stock Exchange, giving preference in the sale of a bankrupt member's seat to creditors who are members of the board. The outside creditors can get only the surplus, if any, which remainsafter the demands of the inside creditors are satisfied.

IT HAS been discovered that the Bourbon candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, T. C. JONES, is ineligible, he having either accepted or sent a challenge to fight a duel since the adoption of the present constitution. In either event he is ineligible, and the Democracy are in sore trouble over the unlucky discovery, having set their hearts on JONES, because he was a rebel.

THE latest intelligence concerning the crop situation in Europe is to the effect that Great Britain will have an average yield, as also will Belgium and Holland. In Germany there is a slight falling off, and some of the Hungarian and Austrian provinces have suffered severely; but in the great grain regions of Southern Russia the outlook is of the most promising character. Europe, however, has so many mouths to feed, that liberal requisition on the granaries of our country will of necessity be made.

ARE Senators CONKLING and CARPENTER bent on committing political suicide? It would almost seem so, judging from their offensive championing of the Senate bill authorizing suits to be brought in the District of Columbia against newspapers published anywhere in the United States, merely by serving a process upon a correspondent. It is a dangerous proposition, conferring, as it does, upon the Courts of that District a jurisdiction which no other Courts in the country possess; and it should not be allowed to pass the House.

THE New York *Express* errs in affirming that the abolitionist element "retains all its old bitterness, and is still willing to keep up, if possible, the spirit of animosity between the North and the South." In the old, hideous days of slavery, the abolitionists did well to be "bitter" against a foul and bitter outrage upon the inviolable sanctity of Freedom. Now, all they demand is, that the principles of Liberty, in whose behalf they labored so faithfully, and endured and suffered so much, shall remain intact and and unimpaired for all coming time.

IS IT not about time for the government to take some decided action with Mexico in the matter of the Texas frontier depredations? The report of the United States Commission to investigate these depredations, just published, states that since the Commission left the frontier, the first six months were passed in profound quiet, the bandits being impressed with a belief that some action involving them would be taken by the United States government. During the past seven months, however, the robberies have been greater in number than ever before. Especially during the last month, it is said, they have been so bad that three points, Brownsville among the number, have been obliged to demand military protection from invasions. The grave responsibility of the Mexican government in this matter ought not longer to be overlooked.

THE New York press greatly rejoices over the successful results of the experiments in that State to substitute steam for horses as a motive power in canal navigation, and radical changes are predicted in a brief period. The BAXTER Company expect to have ten new boats finished and in operation upon the canal before the close of navigation. They will have a capacity of from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five tons. All the latest improvements, the best and most economical machinery will be put into them, and it is estimated that they will make the trip in from six to seven days, instead of the thirteen to sixteen required by the horse-boats. As a result of this increase in speed, the freight car charges for grain, from Buffalo to New York, will be from one-half to a cent less per bushel than under the present ruling of freights, an important advantage upon the old methods. And if this can be done with a few boats, the *Troy Times* thinks it is fair to infer what when a much larger number are placed upon the canal, and a corresponding number of horse-boats withdrawn, thereby removing to that extent serious obstructions to the speed of the steam canal boats, a still further reduction will be made in freights." It would not be a strange thing if this new success of steam power should ultimately lead to an extension of the canal system beyond limits of which CLINTON never dreamed.

AN AMERICAN MARTYRDOM.

Though several histories more or less extensive of the anti-slavery conflict in this country have already appeared, it is no disparagement of any of them to say that a book fully worthy of the subject still remains to be produced. The books on the subject heretofore published, or at present in course of publication are mere *memoires pour servir*, materials for the use of the future historian. How inadequate, if not misleading, the best of the existing narratives are, must have been apparent to every candid spectator or reader of the proceedings of the late reunion of old Abolitionists at Chicago. In their addresses and essays, the men there assembled revealed in glimpses a complicated and variegated past which Americans, less than twenty-five or thirty years of age, could not comprehend without better teaching than they could derive from any or, perhaps, all the actual histories of the prolonged warfare between freedom and slavery in the United States. Nor is it always easy for members of the younger generation to find in the surviving older generation persons able if willing, or willing if able, to elucidate the circumstaeuces and conditions which, in the free States of the North, rendered such a conflict possible, making the position of the abolitionist one of peril and ignominy. Only the very simple-minded inquirer finds a satisfactory explanation in the usual reference to love of the Union or to prevalent reverence for the compromises of the Constitution, and the investigator must be very prejudiced or very ignorant of general history who is satisfied with the theory which refers Northern championship of slavery to the influence of the churches, especially those of the orthodox class. No doubt, these causes were influential but there were many others, all of which need to be described and grouped as they have not heretofore been, in order to account for the indulgent attitudeof benevolent and even deeply religious Pennsylvanians and New Englanders towards the peculiar institution in the years between 1830 and 1840. Especially the spirit of the leading abolitionists, their infirmities and the methods of their warfare upon slavery must be accurately and vividly portrayed as a means of making intelligible at the present day the kind of hostility they encountered at the hands of their fellow citizens. Ever since the war the tendency in all directions has been to idealize them, to clothe them in manifold perfections, and thus to shed haze rather than light upon the subject of their persecutions.

We need hardly say that while many of them were persons who, with all their foibles and mistakes, could well afford to be known for what they were, there were a good many also distinguished for moral and mental eccentricities which were not adapted to conciliate either good will or respect even for a popular cause. It would have been remarkable if the agitation had not enlisted somesuch objectionable participants. Old JOHN ADAMS looking back at Revolutionary times through the vista of years, used to exclaim as if in wonder or bewilderment, "what desperate rascals there were in that patriotic Congress!" If abolitionists now said somewhat similar of old associates in the struggle for emancipation, no one need be shocked. Certainly they had also men in their ranks whose splendid and heroic virtues have never been surpassed. In all history it would hardly be possible to find a grander character than LOVEJOY, whose sublime death was described in its details the other day at Chicago by two eye-witnesses of the scene, Messrs. HURLBUT and EDWARD BEECHER. Reading the narrative in this year 1874 one can not but wonder until reflection dispels wonder that, when the story of the martyrdom was published and recited all over the country in November, 1837, all sound hearted Americans did not rise up as one man to avenge the death or at least to destroy the conditions which rendered it possible. It is, however, always so, time must pass away before such an event can be seen in its true significance with reference either to the living or the dead. And there is a sense in which ELIJAH LOVEJOY'S martyrdom did produce effects corresponding in magnitude and importance to what now seems to have been its character as the vindication of a cause. The cause was the liberty of the press or the right of free discussion. LOVEJOY was not exactly an abolitionist at first, but seeing the evil of slavery, he was one of the first to recognize the necessity of resisting all attempts on the part of slaveholders to extend the system. Discussion seemed to him all important as a means of influencing the slaveholders themselves, and it was in making persistent efforts to maintain free speech on the subject in a slave-State that he met the fate that he perished. His death in such a cause in a free State made a much deeper impression upon the non-abolition portion of the public, than if he had been known as a mere abolitionist, or had met with his fate in violating the laws of a slave State. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, at the time a member of Congress, said—"that an American citizen, in a State whose Constitution does not recognize slavery, should die as a martyr in defending the freedom of the press against slavery is a phenomenon in the history of this Union." "The occurrences," he said, "which preceded, accompanied and followed the catastrophe at Alton, form an epoch in the annals of the struggle for freedom; they have shaken this continent like the shock of an earthquake, and sooner or later the shock will be felt in the most remote parts of the world." Persons who remember those days can well recollect with what misgivings LOVEJOY'S death filled the minds of many of those who were most bitterly hostile to abolitionism or any interference with slavery. Upon thousands of minds then first began to dawn the nature of the conflict begun between the North and South. Another significant fact is the intimate association of the Rev. EDWARD BEECHER with the martyrdom at Alton, a fact which connects the writing of UNCLE TOM'S Cabin with the death of LOVEJOY. The earthquake wave did go round the world, as foretold by the old man eloquent.

THE St. Louis *Journal*—which, by the way, is one of the ablest Republican journals in the West, and thoroughly sound on all questions affecting the protection and encouragement of the home industries of our country—publishes the following interesting table showing the average cost of producing pig iron at the furnaces for each year from 1850 to this time:

Years.	Price per ton.	Years.	Price per ton.
1850	$14 25	1862	$16 11
1851	13 30	1863	16 53
1852	14 14	1864	29 92
1853	14 58	1865	32 21
1854	16 00	1866	27 88
1855	18 87	1867	27 88
1856	18 05	1868	29 00
1857	17 05	1869	26 50
1858	12 73	1870	25 40
1859	16 14	1871	29 65
1860	16 85	1872	30 58
1861	16 61	1873	32 33

The following table shows the several items of which the above figures are made up, per ton, and the progressive increase of each, at several periods, before and after the war:

Cost of	1850	1855	1869.	1864.
Ores	$5 75	$7 54	$7 45	$9 12
Coal	3 70	4 63	3 49	5 54
Lime stone	1 02	1 26	1 21	1 07
Labor	2 22	2 85	1 87	2 86
Interest, etc	1 65	1 86	2 83	5 98
	1856.	1859.	1871.	1873.
Ore	$12 19	$11 86	$12 67	$13 00
Coal	5 55	4 44	6 32	7 15
Limestone	2 05	2 14	2 08	1 97
Labor	4 46	2 46	3 54	3 79
Interest, etc	3 03	1 76	2 77	2 76

The pig iron trade continues exceedingly depressed, those furnaces which are in operation hardly covering expenses; nor are the prospects for a revival at all encouraging, just now.

THE substitution of steam for horse power on street railways has been successfully accomplished in Chicago. An engine mounted on a truck, seven by ten feet, is supplied with steam from a stationary boiler, the pressure upon the reservoir being one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. This engine is attached to a car, with a capacity for seating forty persons. The charge of steam is sufficient for a run of three miles, and a speed of twenty miles an hour is attainable. There is no fire at all in the locomotive, and the escaping steam makes very little noise. The inventor claims great economy over the use of horses, besides the additional advantage of much more rapid transit. The invention was tested on one of the city railways, a few days since, and the result was quite satisfactory. Mr. BAXTER, of New York, the inventor of the steam canal boat, has perfected a steam engine for street railways, which is being introduced into New Orleans and other cities. In San Francisco a novel mode of propelling street cars has just been adopted—an endless steel-cable rope taking the place of horses. The rope is laid underneath the track, and the car attached by means of clamps. A stationary engine keeps the cable in motion, and the cars are runat a much higher rate of speed than by horses. When a stop is to be made, the clamps are simply released, and the brakes applied. The car then stands still on the track, while the cable underneath moves on. As soon as the brakes are released, and the clamps reapplied, the car is again put in motion. These various inventions indicate that the day is not far distant when the use of the horse as a motive power on street railways will be abandoned, and some less expensive mode of impulsion substituted.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that the importations of goods for that point through New York has almost ceased since the establishment of the American line of steamships. Last month the direct importations at Philadelphia amounted in value to $2,345,130, while those through New York were only $44,886, the latter being probably not much more than the importations for New York through Philadelphia. The *Bulletin* also notes that of the month's importations at Philadelphia $1,886,313 were in American vessels, while those in foreign vessels were only $450,817. At every other port the foreign vessels greatly exceed the American in number and in tonnage. So that Philadelphia has really done more for restoring the shipping interests of the United States than all the other seaport cities put together. It is a way the grand old Keystone Commonwealth has of doing things; and yet there are liliputians, in Congress and out of it, who affect to deride the deserts and claims of Pennsylvania in matters relating to the general commercial polity and welfare of the nation.

ACCORDING to the New York *World*, the Bourbon *haut ton* of the Southern States propose, in the event of the Civil Rights bill becoming a law, "to ship to the North, during the heated term, several hundred of the blackest, greasiest, raggedest, dirtiest, most insolent and most odoriferous field hands that can be found, and take them just as they are, barefooted and barebended, lodging them at the best hotels in the principal cities and at the fashionable watering places, and claiming for them the same privileges as the whites." Ah, indeed! How very shrewd! And now what becomes of the pitiful cry which has been ding-donged into Northern ears for so long a time concerning the penniless poverty of these same retaliatory Southern exclusives? Because black skins do not seem comely, does that make lying a virtue?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Palm-leaf fans and ice water are again the friends of our bosom.

The grasshoppers are again on the rampage out West. So are the Indians.

Yesterday simmering summer sunshine signally signified its sudorific sovereignty.

Tom Collins is editing one of our local evening contemporaries. He is not much of an editor.

There is such a thing as a President's going out with a much larger majority than he came in with.

The bland blonde Conkling is shrewd; but his little scheme to muzzle the press will not succeed.

A case is on trial at Binghamton, N. Y., involving the title to 650,000 acres of timber land in that State.

The Ohio *Journal* objects to "the use of prayer as an implement of punishment." Felicitously phrased.

Washington is to be made an interior port of entry, the same as our own city, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other places.

"Auspicates" is the latest feat of the word-manglers. It is intended as a synonyme for "makes auspicious."

The St. Louisians have captured President Grant for the opening of their big bridge celebration on the Fourth of July.

Chicago is in trouble about her aromatic river, again. She doesn't seem to care greatly about the flavor of her morals, however.

There is to be no more printing of the revised statutes of the United States in the newspapers at the expense of the public Treasury.

Thirty ex-members of the Union and the Confederate armies have united in a call to celebrate the coming Fourth of July at Denver.

Fully one-third of Louisiana is under water which is from one to two feet deep. Pittsburgh's sympathy with Louisiana is fathomless.

The matter of the health of the New York judges is being investigated by the press of that State. Better investigate their morals.

Now is the time for honest Congressmen to keep their eyes and ears open, and their wits well about them. The lobby is preparing for its last grand charge.

The Erie railroad has issued an order excluding through passengers from being allowed more than one lay-over on each through ticket purchased.

The old Nathan mansion in New York, where Benjamin Nathan was murdered, having stood idle and unoccupied since the tragedy, is now being demolished.

Of course: The "Reform" Governor of Wisconsin has just appointed a Bourbon of the most pronounced kind to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench of that State.

Recorder Hackett condemns the New York dog-killing ordinance as due to a spirit belonging "to an age when women were burned or drowned for witchcraft."

J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, are the successful bidders for the publication of the illustrations of the official Patent Office *Gazette*, employing the heliotype process.

The wheat crop of the Northwest will be considerably benefited by the late heavy rains in that section. They destroyed the insect which was eating the maturing grain.

The "new party" movement out West is already pronounced a failure by all the leading journals of that section, including some of those which have aspired to be its organs.

Ocean telegraphs have become so common that the landing of a new one on the coast of New Hampshire, from Great Britain, making the fifth that has been laid across the Atlantic, has excited hardly a remark.

Boston is going to sell the Old South Church, in spite of an offer from several persons to pay the expense of maintaining worship in it, if it could be saved. She would sell the bones of Washington, if she had them.

Hydrophobia is now believed by many to be a purely imaginary disease, which may be extirpated by effacing the name from all records and books, and by thus removing the memory of the so-called disease, depriving people of the stimulant to the imagination.

Allegheny College, Meadville.

The following is the order of exercises connected with the commencement at Allegheny College, Meadville: Examinations begin Wednesday, June 17th; Society Anniversaries on the evenings of June 18th, 19th, 20th; Baccalaureate Sermon, June 21st, Bishop J. T. Peck; Address of E. O. Haven, D.D., ex-President of University of Michigan, Monday evening, June 22d; Address of J. F. Hurst, D.D., President of Drew Theological Seminary, Tuesday evening, June 23d; Alumni day, Wednesday, June 24th; Assembly on College Campus, 10 A. M.; Banquet, 1 to 2 P. M., to be followed by class reports and poem; Address before the Alumni, 8 P. M., by N. H. Axtell, A.M., (1850); Commencement day, Thursday, June 25th; Master's Oration by Stephen Quinton, A.B., of the class of 1871, will be delivered after the orations of the graduating class.

WE HAVE received from the publisher, Mr. J. Disturnell, of Philadelphia, a copy of a book of nearly three hundred pages, entitled "Sailing on the Great Lakes and Rivers of America; embracing a description of Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, and Rivers St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence; also, the Copper, Iron and Silver Regions of Lake Superior, Commerce of the Lakes, &c., together with notices of the Rivers Mississippi, Missouri and Red River of the North; cities, villages and objects of interest, forming altogether a complete Guide to the Upper Lakes, Upper Mississippi, Upper Missouri, &c., also Railroad and Steamboat Routes." A number of wood engravings illustrate the text, and a fine map of the Lake Superior region accompanies the work. The facts used have been gathered with care and discretion, and the book may be relied upon implicitly. It will be of great service to those contemplating tours for business or pleasure to the sections of country described. The work may be had by addressing the publisher, Mr. J. Disturnell, No. 17 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

Disraeli in England, Gambetta in France, Castelar in Spain, and Lasker in Germany—here are four Jews who have made themselves the most powerful men in the four most powerful governments of Europe.

Redpath has engaged Beecher for all the New England lectures he will deliver next season. He pays the largest amount ever given to a lecturer, and will charge lyceums from three hundred dollars to one thousand.

Mr. John Harper, the senior member of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, is seriously ill, having had a third attack of paralysis. Grave fears are felt that he will not recover, as he is now more than seventy years old.

The Brooklyn *Argus*, referring to the fact that Governor Hartranft would deliver the oration before the Alumni Association of Union College, says the Governor's name is not unknown among those most available as Presidential candidate.

The chaplain who was supposed to have eulogized Jim Fisk on Decoration Day, when his monument was dedicated, has published a card denying that he alluded to Fisk at all. He was speaking of Meade, the sculptor, who designed the monument. This is the most remarkable typographical error on record. It equals the celebrated correction—for "tom-cat" read "skull duggery."

A writer in the Washington *Star* says he found on Pennsylvania avenue, last Tuesday, Mr. Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro in a state of exhaustion from the want of food, having subsisted for four days upon half a pound of crackers. Mr. Tasistro is a distinguished scholar who, after having served the government on a pitiful salary for a quarter of a century, chiefly as translator of languages, was turned adrift years ago, disabled from the failure of his sight, with no better prospect before him than that of starvation. In any other civilized country this man, under the same conditions, in becoming old, enfeebled, and nearly blind in the public service, would have been awarded a pension on being discharged. It is pitiful.

These are lonely days at the White House. To one of the centennial committee of ladies who waited upon him, last week, and invited him and his family to join the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, the President replied, while accepting for himself: "I have no family now. You know my daughter is across the ocean and my sons are all away. For the first time in twenty-five years Mrs. Grant and myself are alone." There is a pathos in this few can fail to appreciate. The only daughter, the idol of the household, has gone to make her home among strangers, the eldest son is attending to his military duties elsewhere; the second son, Ulysses, is finishing his course at Harvard, and the youngest, Jesse, is at boarding-school in or near Philadelphia. So it happens that "for the first time in twenty-five years" the President and his wife are "alone."

STATE NEWS.

Hon. G. W. Woodwell is writing a history of Wayne county.

The new Lutheran church at Salona, Clinton coudty, was dedicated on Saturday last.

Mr. John Sample died in the Lancaster county almshouse on the 17th inst., aged eighty-four years.

A ten-year old son of Mr. John Hammer, of Butler, was drowned on Monday, while bathing in the creek.

Since the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in 1762, 92,545 patients have been admitted for treatment.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic church will be laid in Dauphin, Fayette county, on Sunday, 21st inst.

James Gillen, aged twenty-eight, was found dead in his bed, in Allentown, on the 16th inst. Heart disease.

John Harkins, aged eighteen, tried to get on a moving train of cars at Catasauqua on Monday, fell and was crushed to death.

Superintendent Wickersham says the State of Pennsylvania has furnished $9,000,000 for school purposes during the past year.

A colt with seven perfectly-formed hoofs was foaled in Barton township, Mifflin county, recently. On account of its difficulty in walking it was killed.

Reading boys have held a mass convention, and resolved to stick to their inalienable right to keep up the fizz and bang on the Fourth of July, law or no law.

The *Farmers' Friend*, the official organ of the Patrons of Husbandry in Pennsylvania, publishes a list of two hundred and eighty-three granges in Pennsylvania.

Ephrata, on the Reading and Columbia road, has an oil mill, a paper mill, a pearl barley mill, a grist mill, a printing press and a book bindery, all under one roof.

The valuable coal property of the Benzinger Coal and Iron Company, near St. Mary's, Elk county, is to be sold on foreclosure of a mortgage at Philadelphia, July 7th.

A short time ago two fashionable young ladies of Chester county took a twelve-mile walk on a shopping excursion to Norristown, because their brother couldn't take them, and because the train didn't run on suitable time.

Henry Schaeffer, aged sixteen, was drowned in the canal at Reading on Tuesday. At about the same time Charles Riegle, a brother-in-law of, young Schaeffer, jumped into the canal at another spot and rescued a little girl from drowning.

To save bridge toll a Pottstown youth took off his clothes and started to wade the Schuylkill. Getting beyond his depth he was swept down the stream, lost his clothes and was nearly drowned. He hasn't as good an opinion of economy as he had.

The Reading *Eagle* says that, so far as that city is concerned, the cry of "hard times" is a farce. The business outlook, it says, is highly encouraging, there being plenty of money and a brisk trade. The wool hat manufactories are again working.

A little son of Mr. Weaver, of Snow Shoe, Centre county, arose in his sleep about twelve o'clock on Monday night of last week, and walked across the room, raised the window and stepped out, falling a distance of over twelve feet. He died shortly after.

An old lady named Mrs. Sophia Rody met with a singular death in Dublin township, Huntington county, last week. While sewing with a needle she accidentally run the end with the eye in under her finger nail, causing death in a short time. Erysipelas, it is said, resulted from the slight wound.

A child of John Hellings, Bristol county, was badly bitten by rats on Monday night. Its parents, hearing its cries, got up and succeeded in quieting it, but were again awakened by its fearful screams, and on striking a light found that the rats had gnawed great pieces of flesh from its cheek, fingers and toes.

The Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* says: A deacon in one of the churches of Greensburg, was caught by his pastor issuing out liquor as a beverage, one day last week. The deacon "looked two ways for Sunday," and the pastor looked two ways to see a law-abiding citizen, but found none in that establishment.

Constable P. A. Burns, who shot Manis Patterson at Gallitzin on Monday, has been held to bail in $3,000 to answer at court. He summoned by the Cambria county Squire to hold the inquest in Blair county, brought in a verdict to the effect that Constable Burns was "guilty of murder in the first degree."

The Indiana *Progress* says: Several weeks ago the prospect for a large crop of apples was good, but a blight has come over both apple and pear trees, destroying both the fruit and foliage. The currant worm is at work, eating up fruit and leaves in many places nothing but the bare bushes are left.

At the election held in Gettysburg, June 15, for President and Directors of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, Governor Hartranft was elected President, D. McConaughy Vice President and Actuary, and the following gentlemen directors: Henry C. Carr and General H. G. Sickel, of Philadelphia; General A. L. Pearson, Charles A. Graham and D. M. Gilbert, of New York city; Hon. A. O. Hiester, of Harrisburg; George Arnold, A. D. Buehler, J. D. Danner, Dr. Charles Horner, D. McConaughy, J. L. Shick and John M. Krauth, of Gettysburg.

The President and Resumption.

The New York *Bulletin*, a hard-money paper, considers the President's method of approaching resumption as absolutely revolutionary of our whole financial system, involving the most sweeping consequences, and calculated to impede the restoration of the recently prostrated public confidence. If it is allowed to remain before the public, it will not stand the test of public examination, but in a few months, it says, will be rejected as the most revolutionary and damaging of all conceivable methods of returning to the specie basis. By all means, let General Grant insist upon preparation being made for the earliest possible restoration of specie payments; but, with respect to the methods of doing it, involving the most intricate problems of finance, he will only show his good sense, the editor says, if he leaves that to be determined by those who know more about it than he does or can know, and who, far more than he, are responsible for the means of securing public ends.

Judge James M. Gaylord, one of the pioneers of Morgan county, died at his residence in McConnellsville on the 12th, aged 68. He was clerk of Court from 1834 to 1839, first Probate Judge in the county, member of Congress from the district during Fillmore's administration, and a highly respected citizen.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Stars and Meteors.

At certain seasons meteors dart across the firmament between the earth and the fixed stars. But they quickly vanish, while the fixed stars remain. In the medical firmament the great vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has long been a *fixed star of the first magnitude*. Little meteors, in the shape of imitations, bearing various names, now and then attempt a glimmering competition with it, but they soon disappear from the field of vision, leaving the glory of the *true remedy* unimpaired. The number of these will-o'-the-wisps that have come to grief within the last twenty years is beyond computation, and those now in existence are in the last agonies of extinguishment. The standard tonic and alterative, that cures and prevents so many distressing diseases, and which no debilitated invalid ever took without receiving a wonderful accession of strength and vitality, only derives increased popularity from the attempts of charlatans to run their failures in the Hostetter groove.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jos. S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Fohansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeigler, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RENOVO HOTEL,
A delightful and healthy Summer Resort, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for Boarders on JUNE 22. Accommodation first-class and charges reasonable. Train leaves Union Depot at 2.25 A. M., arriving at Renovo at 1.45 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates for sale at 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot. For Rooms and rates apply to
R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor,
RENOVO, CLINTON COUNTY, PA.

Thomson House,
AT KANE, PA.,
On the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.
Situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will be open for Summer guests on JUNE 22d. Train leaves Union Depot at 2.25 A. M., arriving at Kane at 9.15 P. M.
For Rooms and rates apply to
R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor,
KANE, McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

TO TOURISTS!
LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
This House is situated on the banks of Lake Erie, one and a half miles from the town of North East, and fifteen miles east of Erie, on the Lake Shore Railroad. The place has long been known to the country as a "SUMMER RESORT." To those who seek quiet and rest from the noise and dust of a city, it has a fine Beach for Bathing, Fishing and Rowing. Groves and Carriage Drives, together with an abundance of Fruits in every variety in their season. In these respects, I feel that I shall be able to merit a fair proportion of the patronage of the public. I propose to keep my own Dairy, thereby having fresh milk and cream. The house will be supplied with everything that can be grown on a Lake Farm. To insure accommodation, Rooms should be secured in advance by letter or telegram, addressed to H. S. SOUTHARD, North East, Pa. Parties without escorts will be met at depot, if notifying the time of their arrival, and every effort will be put forth to render their stay beneficial and agreeable. Price of Board, per week, from $5 00 to $8 00 per week; Day Board $1 50.
The House will be opened JULY 1ST, 1874.
Carriages and barges running to and from all trains. Fare to grounds 25 cents.
ISAAC ROCKWELL, Proprietor.

BEDFORD
Mineral Springs.
THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the Reception of Guests on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE. Direct connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, directly through by rail to Bedford.
Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.
For Analysis of Water, Terms of Board, &c., &c., address
A. G. ALLEN,
Superintendent Bedford Springs.
Price of Water in Barrels, (oak)..... $1 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (oak)..... 3 25
Price of Water in Kegs, (oak)..... 2 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (in Mulberry) 3 25

A POINTED ADDRESS.

Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.

The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY.

The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
The very smallest rate of profit charged.
The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.
The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.
Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.
Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.

INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.

Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE
OFFERS A
Magnificent Stock
OF
Suits, Polonaise, Lace Jackets, Parasols, Silk Umbrellas,
COMPRISING
ALL LATEST STYLES
AND AT THE
RIGHT PRICES.
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. RE-OPENS OCTOBER 1. Prof. SAINEE, of Columbia College, has the department of Belles-Lettres and Metaphysics. DR. BARBEROUX, Lectures upon History every week. Address as above. MWF

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR

ZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN

K AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

OCK PRIVILEGES.—"$100 and commission" means a bro-ded contract, giving the right to or calling or delivering (t.e., being "long" or "t" 100 shares of any active stock, at any thirty days, and "$150 to $200 for sixty days and commission will purchase an AI contract time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 Amer- td coin. These contracts, known as "puts" alls," are now used by many operators in nce to speculating on a margin, as no further outlay is incurred beyond the amount ron desk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares ts on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on For further particulars, write or send for our nmary Circular. Settlement to be made at purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" alls" negotiated by us are signed by members New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of dged responsibility and credit.

by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 vay; P. R. Vellier, 101 Wall street; D. P. ne, of Spence, Montague & Co., 14 E. G. Fow- rt & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., nd street; G. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,

6 Broad street, New York.

INANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 18, 1874.

siness in financial circles continue and unsatisfactory. There was no ty displayed in any branch of the lo- oney market to-day—even counter ess was considerably below the aver- Discounts were slow, with a large ntage of the offerings of a class of that the banks will not touch on any deration. The ballances of the banks, id of becoming depleted, are slowly ng up again, and will in all proba- continue to do so unless there is a rial improvement in the demand for y.

es at bank are about as usual, 8 to 9 nt. to customers, and from 9 to 12 on le paper.

largest borrowers in our home mar- and from the neighborhood are the nen, at a time when stocks are low rade dull. Many of the mill and fur- owners are running in hopes of an ovement, knowing that it is better to going, even without a profit, than to down, thereby losing their established of trade and scattering their reliable men.

nother the hoped for improvement come is a matter of grave doubt, depends on the ability of consumers y. It may be that the consumers of have carried on their operations so y for a few years as to over do their business. If this is so, the tremen- demand for iron of late years was an cial one, and cannot be sustained.

trying to meet this extraordinary de- d, the iron trade may have built more ces than it needs to carry on its oper- s in ordinary times, and if this view question is true, we do not see that is any remedy except to decrease the uction and wait the gradual growth of emand.

the other hand, manufacturers point the fact that we are importing some treds of thousands of tons of iron ly, and that as long as this continues can be no over production in our e market. However, as English man- urers can successfully compete with notwithstanding the difference of hts, the only remedy seems to be to ive some method of manufacture that so cheapen production as to drive out gn metals. To the solving of this lem successfully must the intelli- e, energy and capital of the trade be ted, for upon that depends the future ther it shall be profitable or otherwise. ron one of our foreign exchanges we learn there was organized in London on the 14th with a capital of £50,000 in £1 shares, what own as the Cremation and Urn Society. objects in contemplation are set forth as w:

provide suitable means for the rapid de- osition of dead human bodies by crema- or burning, in place of protecting the same ts by the slow process of burial, and for purpose to purchase land in convenient ities, or to make arrangements for carry- out the objects in relation to cemeteries or ial places, or adjacent thereto, and to erect maintain all suitable buildings, and ap- ices, by means of which the objects may be ed out with propriety and decorum, and each religious ceremonies may be per- l and proper. Also, to erect and maintain able buildings for the reception and pre- ation of the remains in urns or other recep- s, either on such land to be so purchased, existing cemeteries or burial places.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* has following report of the wheat crop of fornia:

he lowest estimate at double the quantity export that was available during 1872-73. year the area sown with wheat was in- d numbers, 1,700,000 acres, the actual tig being 1,686,822. The average yield was be- n 18 and 12 bushels per acre, and this is in face of long dry weather, which in many es only left half a crop, and in some hardly crop at all. This year, while the area n has been materially increased, the fine- ame instances will be more than doubled. ll, about 300,000 acres have been added to area sown with wheat this year. The ent- are a under crop this year is 2,000,000 s. The average of the crop of 1872-73 ld give the amount produced this as 30,000,000 bushels, or 18,000,000 als; but an average crop of 24,000,000 bushels r would give 40,000,000 bushels, or 24,000,000 rals. The first estimate would leave, after neting for local consumption, for distilling poses, and for seed, 15,000,000 centrals; the ld would leave 19,000,000. However, com- ing the various estimates, we have no hesi- on in placing the aggregate crop at 35,000,000 bels or 21,000,000 centrals, and the amount export 16,000,000 centrals, or nearly double of the greatest harvest known in Cali- nia in 1872-73. This is nearly double the ntity exported by Russia last year, and h larger than that exported by the re- nder of the United States. Placing an av- e cargo at 25,000 centrals, 640 vessels would required to carry this vast amount of wheat.

The following table shows the prices of l, government bonds, railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New York ck Exchange during the day. Furnish- by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
June 18, 1874.	M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4	111¼	111¼	111	111	111
6's, 1881	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
6's, 1881, coup	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
5's, 1862	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
5's, 1864	107	107	107	107	107
5's, 1865	118	118	118	118	118
5's, 1865, new	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5's, 1867	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5's, registered 1867	119¾	119¾	119¾	120¼	120¼
10's	118	118	118	118	118
10's, coupon	118	118	118	118	118
7-30's	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Currency 6's	114	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
6's per cent	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Western Union Tel	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Adams Express	106½	106½	106	106	106
Wells-Fargo Express	60	60	60	60	60
American Express	57	57	57	57	57
New York Central	97	97	97	97	97
Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	70¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	69¾
Illinois Central	93	93		93	
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	93	93		93	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Northwestern	36½	36¾	36¾	36	36¼
Chicago & Rock Island	95	95	94¾	94¾	94¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	92½	92½		93	
Toledo, Wabash & Western, pref.				33	
Toledo, Wabash & Western, com.	24	24	23¾	24	23¾
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw				23¾	23¾
Chicago & Alton	100½			100½	
Chicago & Alton, pref.				110	
Terre Haute & Alton				20	
C. & I. C.	15¾	15¾		15¾	
Canada Southern				50	
Ohio & Mississippi				30	
Ohio & Mississippi, pref.				70	
Del., Lack. & Western				97	
Quicksilver				15	
Quicksilver, pref.				37	
Atlantic & Pacific				17	
Union Pacific				24¾	
Boston, Hartford & Erie				4	

—The following is a report of the leading ocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at on to-day. Furnished by Luther S. uffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
ansylvania Central		49¾
nsylvania scrip	101¾	
adelphia		59¾
ited Companies of New Jersey	125¼	
Creek	4	
Valley	61	
gheny Valley Railroad 7-30's	80	45
tral Transportation Company		50
pire Transportation Company		34
tsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis		
mortgage bonds		67

—Hazard & Montagug, brokers in stock id gold privileges, 6 Broad street New ork. Straddles, or double privileges, on 0 shares stock at market price on signing contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, 00@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following stance from the market, all on members ew York Stock Exchange, or responsible arties:

	Puts.	Calls.
	Below	Above
June 15, 1874	Market.	Market.
old, 30 days for $50	½@⅝	⅝@¾
old, 60 days for $100	at m'k't	at m'k't
estern U. Telegraph	1½@1¾	2 @2¼
cific Mail	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2¼
rie	2¼@3	2 @2¼
ake Shore	¾@1	1¼@1¾
orthwestern	2 @2½	2 @2¾
ock Island	1½@2	2 @2¾
& St. Paul	1½@2	2 @2¾
abash	1¼@2	2¼@3
hio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
nion Pacific	1 @1¼	2 @2¼
annibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C. & I. C	2 @2½	2½@3
ur commission buying puts or calls— every 100 shares		$6 25
ur commission buying straddles—every 100 shares		12 50

Stock of Hams in Cincinnati.

The stock of hams, other than bulk, in this market on the 1st of this month, as indicated by our statement last week, were approximately, 5,725,000 pounds. The reported movement from June 1 to date shows the shipments, deducting receipts, to be 5,420 tierces, of which o large a proportion are understood to be ams, that it is presumed that the proportion hat were shoulders is balanced by other move- ent of hams. Upon this basis of reckoning, 340 pounds to the tierce, which is under rather than over an average) the stocks since he last have been reduced 1,840,000 pounds, or early one-third.—*Price Current, 3d.*

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Flour dull and ominal. Wheat dull; red $1 45; white $1 52. ye 95c. Corn dull and declining at 89@89½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Cheese firm. Mess prime Western reserve 13@14c; half-skims 7@10c. ggs quiet; western 15@16c. Crude petroleum nominal. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 00.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 18.—Cotton quiet at 14¼@ 14½c. Flour quiet at $5 90@6 05. Wheat steady at $1 20@1 40. Corn steady at 87½@90c. Oats 40@45c. Lard 12c. Bulk shoulders, 7½c; sides 9@9½c. Bacon—shoulders, 8½c; sides, 10½c. Sugar-cured hams 13½c all packed. Whisky declined fair and market firm at $1 01.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 18, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather has been cool and pleasant for some days past, which must have added to the comfort of the stock crowded into the cars.

It is useless to burden our columns with reminiscences of the past or speculations as to the future of the market, as the facts and figures given below will answer all practical purposes.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following comprises the arrivals of cattle, sheep and hogs for the week ending Wednesday, June 17:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	1,667	4,200	1,000
Friday	2,261	1925	200
Saturday	476	2,450	400
Sunday	1,598	1,175	3,100
Monday	1,054	3,092	600
Tuesday	1,594	2,712	3,500
Wednesday	1,671	2,187	3,400
Total this week	9,021	18,031	12,000

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	508	2,251	450
Friday	43	2,170	402
Saturday	32	457	196
Monday	1,103	2,252	150
Tuesday	864	1,146	3,632
Wednesday	1026	2,000	4,000
Total	2,588	10,296	8,801

The arrivals and sales of stock it will be seen do not vary much from those of last week. The quality, however, is decided improvement upon the previous week. As we stated in our last report, cattle hold their own as to prices, hogs are 25c better, and sheep about 20c off from last week's prices.

But the sales given below, which include the week ending Wednesday noon, June 17, will give the readers a fair insight into the current prices ruling in the market for the week:

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Cattle.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO., SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	19,050	$6 05	17	20,220	$6 00
2	3,650	5 50	14	17,750	6 20
17	16,220	5 42	34	35,910	5 85
2	2,700	5 15	10	11,280	6 00
2	2,100	5 65	15	22,710	6 35
3	3,500	6 50	8	10,080	6 40
18	18,980	4 87	5	5,320	4 25
4	4,300	6 00	5	5,350	6 00
5	5,840	6 50	28	29,650	6 00
6	7,110	6 00	4	4,820	6 30
1	1,140	6 00	16	21,120	6 20
20	22,020	6 62	18	16,560	6 00
20	17,940	4 00	17	19,640	6 10
22	18,050	6 15	10	11,280	6 00
5	5,250	4 00	5	5,150	6 00
4	3,160	5 00	3	3,010	5 75
20	21,720	6 55	17	17,420	5 80
18	18,460	6 00	1	1,000	6 00
13	11,550	5 00	17	21,060	6 20
3	3,700	5 70	17	18,820	6 25
1	1,050	6 25	18	20,360	6 20
17	19,040	5 90	30	36,430	6 27
15	16,140	5 90	2	2,030	4 00
20	20,480	6 30	18	19,650	6 25
19	17,100	4 20	18	18,420	6 10
18	18,700	4 80	17	21,060	6 00
5	5,250	5 80	18	17,080	5 35
19	20,780	6 40	15	20,600	6 15
18	20,130	6 15	17	20,060	6 15
17	16,560	5 80	4	3,520	5 15

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

18	20,680	$6 50	33	34,300	$6 25
17	19,420	6 50	16	20,340	6 40
14	19,030	6 00	1	880	5 25

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

19	17,600	$4 25	14	18,580	$6 30
15	19,800	6 30	17	20,350	6 00
14	19,990	6 15	4	4,510	6 25
2	2,300	5 25	16	20,210	6 75
2	1,880	6 25	15	20,370	6 12
1	1,120	5 75	19	17,600	4 25
1 bull	1,370	5 25	30	31,140	5 90
19	18,190	6 20	22	18,930	5 70
18	19,880	6 00	18	20,010	6 37
17	16,760	6 00	18	18,170	4 40
13	17,630	6 25	15	18,400	6 00
24	16,300	4 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD

33	43,580	$6 50	20	20,990	$5 50
17	20,160	6 00	2	1,890	5 50
18	18,720	6 00	31	32,010	5 50
8	8,000	5 25	19	17,710	5 00
1	910	5 00	10	10,110	5 50
33	44,140	6 50	48	48,880	6 50
17	20,130	6 35	17	21,500	5 75

Hogs.

WATSON & BRIGGS, SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
142	24,450	$5 20	232	46,370	$5 50
132	25,050	5 50	71	13,580	5 20
7	1,280	5 70	74	11,460	5 40
6	1,000	5 00	36	6,840	5 50
47	9,340	5 70	100	19,050	5 40
43	7,100	5 40	151	26,190	5 60
127	21,000	5 50	129	24,570	5 75
28	5,300	5 55	213	39,470	5 80
139	20,230	5 60	104	20,630	5 80
229	42,480	5 60	253	51,090	5 65
55	14,020	6 25	112	25,120	6 25
445	104,260	6 10	224	52,810	6 10

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON, SOLD

79	21,530	$6 40	78	20,760	$6 40
88	23,490	6 35	261	66,710	6 37

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

128	32,140	$6 40	102	25,320	$6 05
133	25,460	5 65	239	44,930	5 90
98	18,980	5 30	20	3,410	5 60
28	12,060	6 30	29	5,600	5 80
28	8,110	5 15	147	20,980	5 85
167	40,170	5 65	193	21,520	5 80

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

22	4,230	$5 20	49	8,640	$5 35
159	32,580	5 60	182	32,540	5 60
35	8,500	5 50	182	25,080	5 60
130	21,480	5 60	123	21,300	5 60
114	18,760	5 60	30	5,040	5 60
96	22,980	6 65	118	23,380	5 55
194	39,150	5 10	57	10,260	5 65
18	3,810	5 65	28	7,125	5 65
55	9,650	5 70	12	1,800	5 65

HAMILTON, LOUGHREY & CO., SOLD.

102	20,540	$6 40	47	6,880	$6 20
127	28,400	5 65	127	22,850	5 90
4	500	6 00	127	22,850	5 90
100	24,350	6 00	19	4,490	6 15
31	6,350	5 70	117	23,400	6 60
31	6,350	5 70	117	23,400	6 60
20	4,100	6 00	23	4,150	6 00

H. G. IMHOFF BOUGHT

92	23,320	$6 00	102	25,440	$7 25
7	1,800	6 00	30	7,410	6 25
99	24,320	6 20	91	22,470	6 25
102	25,440	6 40	78	20,780	6 30
35	7,740	6 25	48	12,091	6 30
30	7,150	6 25	48	12,091	6 30
5	1,150	5 85	88	21,560	6 35
2	500	6 35	9	4,300	6 15
29	7,150	6 25	12	2,960	6 25
127	32,250	6 00	177	45,510	6 27
81	21,200	6 37	98	32,550	6 30

WORTHINGTON & BRAMARD BOUGHT.

240	48,770	$5 50	122	22,610	$5 50
169	36,080	5 55	228	49,450	5 55
39	5,350	5 60	142	31,170	5 60
242	44,990	5 60	291	47,940	5 80
163	25,320	6 05	60	10,140	6 20
3	710	6 00	100	17,070	6 10
93	21,790	6 10	193	45,130	6 25
196	46,340	6 25	33	7,090	6 30
98	20,220	5 80	162	44,390	Ch. 6 05
18	3,830	5 85	349	69,140	5 95
3	1,050	4 00	5	370	6 00
3	430	4 00	55	9,650	5 75
18	3,830	5 85	101	22,640	6 10
38	8,110	5 15	4	890	3 75
698	54,080	6 10	80	810	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

402	91,170	$5 60	120	21,090	$5 50
30	7,340	5 80	41	9,080	6 00
183	45,250	6 50	172	44,830	6 10
35	7,060	6 20	25	7,250	6 30
85	23,220	5 70	117	22,400	6 65
122	31,730	5 80	120	25,750	5 80
6	1,400	5 80	61	11,170	5 65
127	22,490	6 50	222	46,650	6 50
1	1,000	6 00	59	12,550	6 10
80	25,530	6 37	101	22,910	6 10
111	24,790	5 70	74	880	5 25

Sheep.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
96	7,850	$4 50	181	14,750	$5 00
182	17,190	5 20	72	6,780	4 35
137	12,960	5 00	72	6,780	4 35
300	25,710	5 25	558	45,320	4 50
224	17,408	5 12	23	1,770	5 00
200	19,250	5 40	110	8,840	5 12
79	6,960	4 00	219	16,440	4 50
46	4,460	4 50	177	13,540	4 55
58	4,350	3 65	97	8,070	5 05
103	8,310	4 40	91	9,290	5 37
177	17,190	5 25	357	32,460	4 45
159	13,410	3 80	101	7,550	3 75
100	8,710	5 10	113	9,300	4 00
187	17,340	5 50	105	9,270	4 25
35	3,416	4 50			

HAMILTON, LOUGHREY & CO. SOLD

192	9,090	$5 40	40	foot	$40 00
95	10,740	6 87	16	foot	125 00
70	5,840	4 40	12	buck	3 50
181	19,960	4 50	32	foot	55 00
83	6,440	4 50	200	15,140	4 20

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

185	18,520	$5 40	111	9,450	$4 50
29	2,160	3 12	25	2,080	4 50
19	709	5 00	31	2,660	6 00

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

99	9,110	$5 75	110	9,120	$4 50
104	8,270	4 00	138	10,950	3 75

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

100	7,320	$4 25	70	5,050	$4 85
343	40,170	5 75	90	8,220	4 90
150	13,940	5 25	57	2,960	5 50
97	9,770	4 65	104	13,220	5 40
219	20,840	5 00	291	17,350	5 15

H. EISEMAN BOUGHT.

437	31,410	$4 65	227	17,640	$5 12
90	5,380	3 80	161	13,910	5 25
78	7,750	4 75	113	9,200	5 12
201	18,980	5 62	176	9,110	4 95
200	13,820	3 50	181	20,020	5 25
345	40,170	5 75	110	9,120	4 50
97	10,110	5 25	23	2,190	3 12
85	4,780	3 65	219	20,840	5 60
70	5,050	4 85	291	17,350	5 15
105	9070	5 00	186	17,350	5 50
104	7,500	3 75	100	8,710	5 10

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD

26	lambs, ¾ head	$2 50	190	17,580	$5 25
5	410	6 00	5	410	6 00
20	1,740	6 00	11	930	5 50
181	20,660	5 25	3	bucks, each	3 00
200	17,800	5 40	70	6,200	4 35
4	bucks, each	3 00	61	5,150	5 00
380	32,960	4 80	713	17,850	5 10
82	stag, a cash	5 00	340	7,370	4 00
	6,470	4 25	80	5,970	4 25

IRON MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

JUNE 17.—Market extremely dull

MISSOURI IRON ORES.

	₱ ton.
Iron mountain	$8 00 to 8 50
Renton creek	7 50
Surface ores	8 00
Red and brown hematites	8 00 to 8 50
Pilot Knob	5 50

STONE COAL IRON.

	@
No. 1 foundry	$32 00 to 34 00
No. 2 foundry	29 00 to 31 00
White mottled and No. 1 mill	25 00 to 29 00
Charcoal, No. 1 foundry	35 00 to 38 00
Charcoal, No. 2 foundry	34 00 to 36 00
Cold blast, Missouri	50 00
Cold blast, Kentucky	50 00

IRON MOUNTAIN COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS CORRECTED YESTERDAY.

Iron Mountain and Ironside charcoal hot blast metals (four months time,) No. 1 $42@43
No. 2, same as above $40@41
Mottled and white 38
Iron Mountain ore, cash, per ton 8

Common bar	3 @3 3-10
C. H. & V. iron	4 5-10@4 1-10
Rod	4 1-10@4 6-10
Charcoal	5 @5 7-10
Common sheet iron, 10 to 14	4 5-10@5
" 17 to 20	4 @4½
Charcoal sheet	6 @6½
Plate	3 @3½
Flange plate	5 @5½

—*Republican*, June 17.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—Pork in better demand and firmer at $18 87½@19 00. Sugar dull; fair 8½c; prime 9c. Cornmeal dull and lower at $3 85. Other articles unchanged.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 18, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.					
Acetic	lb	16	@	20	
Citric	lb	1 50	@	1 55	
Oxalic	lb	25	@	30	
Sulphuric	lb	03	@	08	
Tartaric	lb	60	@	65	
Alcohol, gal		2 00	@	2 20	
Ashes.					
Pearl	lb		@	20	
Pot	lb	5	@	6	
Balsams.					
Copaiba	lb	60	@	65	
Fir			@	75	
Canada	lb		@	90	
Tolu	lb		@	60	
Peru	lb		@	1 50	
Barks.					
Cassia	lb	38	@	40	
Cinchona	lb	1 30	@	1 40	
" pale	lb	80	@	85	
" yellow	lb	38	@	40	
Blood Lead.					
American	lb	5	@	6	
East Ind.	lb	11	@	12	
German	lb	7	@	9	
Blue mass	lb		@	1 05	
Blue vitriol	lb	13½	@	14½	
Borax refined	lb	20	@	22	
Brim roll	lb	4½	@	5	
" Fire roll	lb	6½	@	6½	
Caponel Alb			@	2 05	
" English	lb		@	2 75	
Camp ref	lb	35	@	40	
Canthar's	lb		@	2 12	
Cham Germ			@	44	
" Roman	lb		@	36	
Chlorof'm	lb	1 20	@	1 30	
Cloves	lb	60	@	65	
Cochineal	lb	80	@	90	
Cod Liver	lb	7 75	@	8 00	
Copperas	lb	2	@	3	
Cream Tar	lb	47	@	49	
Cubebs	lb	25	@	30	
Cudbear	lb	25	@	35	
Emery	lb	10	@	12	
Et Nit spirit		40	@	44	
" Sulph	lb	60	@	70	
Ext Logwood	lb	10½	@	11	
" Licorice	lb	44	@	50	
" Italian	lb	30	@	33	
Gentle & Sons			@		
Fustic	lb	3	@	4	
Galls Aleppo			@	33	
Gums.					
Arabic stalls		30	@	40	
" White sifts		60	@	70	
Myrrh T'kh		35	@	40	
Shellac	lb	70	@	80	
Trag s'stalk		45	@	60	
" Flake	lb	1 00	@	1 10	
Hoffm's Anod		40	@	45	
Indigo Madr	lb	1 00	@	1 25	
" Span	lb	1 10	@	1 25	
Iodine crude			@	3 75	
Jump Berry		7	@	9	
Mogwood	lb	2½	@	3	
Madder	lb		@	1 75	
Madder	lb	15	@	17	

Mag cal	lb	80	@	1 00	
" Carb	lb	30	@	35	
Manna S	lb		@	60	
Morphia sul		1 77	@	1 85	
Nut N. O	lb		@	1 50	
Oils.					
Anise		2 50	@	4 00	
Bergamot	lb		@	7 50	
Castor	lb		@	1 75	
" Cinnam	lb		@	2 25	
" Cloves	lb		@	1 90	
Oil.					
Cod liv, gal		2 00	@	2 50	
Lemon	lb	4 00	@	5 20	
Linseed, gal		1 03	@	1 05	
Neats F, gal		1 00	@	1 50	
Olive, gal		1 75	@	2 50	
Orig'm, doz		6 25	@	10 00	
" pints, doz		3 75	@	6 00	
Origan	lb	70	@	1 20	
Pepper'l	lb	5 00	@	6 00	
Rosemary	lb	1 00	@	1 50	
Sassafras	lb	80	@	90	
Sperm	gal	2 30	@	2 50	
Tanner's	gal	88	@	90	
Whale	gal		@	75	
Wint'g'n	lb		@	2 75	
Worm T	lb		@	1 50	
P'Paris, bbl		4 00	@	4 50	
" Rouse	lb		@		
Bichrom	lb		@	25	
Chlorate		40	@	44	
Iodide	lb	4 90	@	5 00	
Putty	lb	4	@	5	
Prussiate, yellow		2 60	@	2 75	
Rosin	bbl	4 50	@	5 50	
Roots.			

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Bawlers	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Single	5 00
Cash	10 00

A Deserved Compliment.

On the visit of Mr. W. A. Adams, Chief Engineer of the Altoona Fire Department, to this city, he paid a deserved compliment to Mr. Daniel J. Eckels, Engineer of Engine Company No. 3, by presenting him with a splendid guitar. Mr. Eckles is a good fellow and a fine performer, and highly appreciates the gift.

Obituary.

Elsewhere is announced the death of Mr. George M. Thompson, who was for a number of years a conductor on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Thompson was in his thirty-sixth year. He leaves many friends to mourn his early demise. The remains will be taken from his late residence No. 29 Isabella street, Allegheny, at 7:30 this evening to Blairsville.

Y. M. C. A.

Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Pennsylvania, and R. A. Orr, Esq., Secretary of Pittsburgh Association, leave this morning for the Conference of Secretaries of the United States and British Provinces, which convenes at Dayton, Ohio, to-morrow. The International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. meets at the same place on Wednesday of next week.

A Nuisance Case.

A hearing was had yesterday before Acting Mayor McMasters in the case of Messrs. Reed & Co., charged, on oath of Health Officer Gray, with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a soap factory at Twenty-fifth and Liberty streets. Quite a number of citizens were present as witnesses for the prosecution. The case was brought under the act passed April 12, 1872. There were no many witnesses, that the hearing could not be concluded, and a further hearing was fixed for next Monday afternoon.

The McKee Prize Contest.

Yesterday the closing exercises of the Pittsburgh Female College for the collegiate year, commenced with the examination of the senior class. The closing exercises will continue to-day. This evening the music contest for the McKee and Mellor prizes will take place in the College chapel. All are invited to attend, and as these contests are recognized social events in our community, and as all who attend are sure of hearing a good musical entertainment, the invitation will no doubt be very largely accepted.

Important Argument.

An argument was had before the Board of Viewers, yesterday, relative to the opening of Carson street. John H. Hampton, Esq., appeared for Mr. Sawyer, and J. J. Shaffer, Esq., for other property owners. The street runs through Mr. Sawyer's "Marine Railway" property, and he claims very heavy damages. Hampton raised the point, that under section eighth of article sixteenth of the Constitution, compensation could not be made to a property owner in *benefits*, but must be paid in money, or secured, before the property is taken. This is a new construction, and the question has not heretofore been raised.

The Mountain House.

This very popular summer resort, Cresson Springs, has been opened for the season, as will be seen by announcement elsewhere. Mr. Mullin, the gentlemanly proprietor, has made numerous improvements since last season—that is one having been repaired and painted, the roads and walks reconstructed, several new cottages built, etc., etc. Pittsburghers who intend to spend the summer months in the country cannot find a more delightful or healthful locality than Cresson, and cannot find a more comfortable or enjoyable hotel than the Mountain House. Communications addressed to Mr. G. Mullin, proprietor, will receive prompt attention.

The Penn Avenue Act.

It is now generally understood that the District Court will grant a preliminary injunction, as prayed for in the Mellon bill, which was elaborately argued during the present week. The questions raised are of momentous importance, and the Court desires that they shall go before the appellate tribunal for review. The case would go before the Supreme Court should the injunction be granted, but in the meantime the work would go on, and in case the higher tribunal should decide against the validity of the Penn Avenue act, serious complications would arise. It is plain therefore that the safest plan will be to grant the injunction, and let the Supreme Court decide the matter during the setting here next April. In the meantime, there will be no new projects for street improvement under the Penn avenue act.

Westmoreland U. P. Presbytery.

This Presbytery was in session at Fairfield church, on last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rev. E. Z. Thomas was chosen Moderator.

The Revs. E. G. McKinley and Lowe Cunningham, of the Presbyterian Church, on invitation, sat as consultative members.

Mr. W. H. Vincent was ordained and installed pastor of Fairfield congregation.

Mr. M. Patterson, after the usual trial, was licensed, as a probationer, to preach "the everlasting gospel."

Mr. W. A. Shaw gave a "critical" as one of the required trials for licensure. The discourses of the young brethren were sustained by Presbytery as very meritorious.

A petition from the Fairfield congregation was laid over till next meeting, according to the rules.

A petition for a new congregation at Bush's Run was presented, but the action of the previous meeting of Presbytery was sustained.

This congregation of Fairfield is located in the beautiful Ligonier Valley, and was served by the late Joseph Cunningham, D. D., pastor, over fifty years.

It is composed of thrifty farmers, and we trust "the good will of Him that dweit in the bush" will rest on them and their young pastor.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Buena Vista on the first Tuesday of September, when Rev. W. J. Harper will be installed pastor of the congregation, Rev. W. H. Vincent preaching the sermon, and Revs. J. R. Jackson and W. C. Stevenson addressing the pastor and people respectively. S. B. M.

Tardy Admissions.

Under the above heading the *Evening Chronicle* in its editorial columns, yesterday, has the following regarding the tax question, about which there are now so many complaints. As it gives due credit to an attentive member of Councils—one who has carefully watched the interests of the public—we give it a place in our columns: "The long delayed admissions which are now being made by those fully acquainted with the financial condition of the city, in reference to the cause of the increase in taxes, will tend to allay the apprehensions which have been created in the minds of taxpayers. But they do more than this: They show that the last Councils, Mayor-elect McCarthy, given several years ago, had been followed, the city to-day would have been in a much better condition, and a large part of the deficiencies now existing have been made good. We do not pretend to be the special advocate of McCarthy, but we do uphold that it is simply doing him justice when we state that he was the only member of Council who had the nerve to attack the financial policy then governing the city, and the ability to point out the evil results which would follow if the system was continued. At the session of Council on February 17th, 1873, when the appropriation ordinance was under discussion, Mr. McCarthy took occasion to expose what he said were not "little informalities," but "grave blunders of the Finance Committee, a series of blunders which had no parallel in the city's history since he was first a member of Councils, some fourteen years before." Among these blunders he enumerated the "failure to levy sufficient taxes to meet the current expenses," and the "use of money derived from the sale of bonds, issued for specific purposes, to meet the deficiencies." If the note of warning sounded at that time had been heeded, the explanations now necessary would not be required."

Rigid Suspension Bridges.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

One of my friends called to-day my attention to a notice published last Monday in your paper under the heading of "Wood Bridges." In it is stated that I have failed to show the superiority of the Leblanc system over ordinary suspension bridges. The article is signed by a person who calls himself an engineer.

Well, if I have failed to show the advantage of the Leblanc system to persons of comprehensive powers equal to those of the one who wrote the article, I can tell and prove that I have shown it to engineers of different standing, called Messrs. Milnor Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway; William Lorenz, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; Benjamin H. Latrobe, of Baltimore; several members of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest; D. M. E. Posey, City Engineer of Lexington, Kentucky; T. Harkins DuPuy, Consulting Engineer of the Central Construction Company, New York, and several others.

Let the author who signs "an Engineer" reveal his name, and tell us what kind of an Engineer he is. It is very easy for any person who may not know better than to look a rod and look through a telescope, to go to some newspaper office and have a notice published signing it an Engineer. That Engineer need not be afraid about the town of Pittsburgh going on expensive, heavy kind of bridges, without information. The Leblanc system is nothing after all but an ordinary suspension bridge, with a cable to give it rigidity. The writer, who was for a time, Mr. Milnor Roberts, and if there is any occasion of building a bridge at the Point of that system he will be consulted.

That engineer also asks why the Leblanc system of bridges has not been adopted in France. The reason of it is very simple. M. Leblanc took no patent, did not intend to sell any publicity to any person, but only to make money out of it, and merely made a report to the Minister of Public Works. He was of a quick temperament, and finding that his report was detained a little too long in the office, he got offended and withdrew it.

Some time after he died. All the publicity given his invention was a small pamphlet that came by chance through my hands. His invention has, like so many others as useful, been unapplied for want of any person taking interest in it. Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. QUETIL.

THE TWO-THIRDS TAX

Day Fixed for the Argument on the Kitty Roup Bill.

The Court of Common Pleas have fixed Wednesday next, at ten o'clock, for hearing the argument on the bill in equity to restrain the city of Pittsburgh from collecting more than two-thirds of the amount of tax levied for city purposes, upon the property of the plaintiff Mrs. Kitty Roup. As our readers are aware, this bill raises the question of the right of the city authorities to collect the full tax upon property in the rural wards, which was formerly under the consolidation act, taxed at but two-thirds the rate levied for city purposes. The change was made under that section of the new constitution which provided that "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax," and declared that the act authorizing this two-thirds tax was in the only authority which the city had for collecting a single dollar in the new districts, and that if this is repealed by the new constitution, then "no tax whatever can be collected." It is further held that section of the schedule continues in force all "rights, actions, prosecutions, contracts," etc., and that the two-thirds rate of tax in the rural districts, constitutes one of the "rights" or "contracts" secured under the law, and in force at the time the constitution was adopted. It will thus be seen that very grave questions are likely to arise, and the argument will be an important one.

THE HAMNETT TRAGEDY.

Trial of Ernest Ortwein for the Murder of John Hamnett.

Further Testimony for the Prosecution.

THE CONFESSIONS OF THE PRISONER.

THE COMMONWEALTH CLOSES.

Plea of Emotional Insanity and Testimony of Medical Experts.

The Address of W. D. Moore, Esq.—Failure to Produce Testimony of Insanity in Germany—The Case will Close To-day and be Submitted to the Jury.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judges Sterrett and Stowe presiding, the case of Ernest Ortwein, indicted for the atrocious murder of the Hamnett family near Homestead was resumed. The prisoner occupied a seat in the box and throughout manifested but little concern regarding the proceedings. All who could get into the court room were anxious to get a good look at the prisoner, and he was closely watched. The opening address of Mr. Moore for the defence was an able one and was listened to with great attention. The prosecution continued their testimony as follows:

THE CORONER EXAMINED.

The first witness called was Coroner McCallin. Following is the evidence: As Coroner of this county; held an inquest on the bodies of the Hamnetts; (carpet sack shown) this was given me by Detective Long. (Vest marked by Long in the presence of McCallin, some scrip and a railroad ticket in the pocket, identified; pair of pants stained with blood, boots and other clothing also identified; these were found in the carpet-sack given him by Long.)

Cross-examined—Kept these things from Monday morning until Tuesday in my office, and the second day after the inquest I gave them to Detective Flessier: I took them up to Homestead for the inquest, and Flessier brought them back; I swear these are the clothes Long and I examined in the Mayor's office; put no marks on the pants, vest or hat, but I know the pants from the blood stains; there were blood stains on the hat, too.

(The Court here told the Coroner that in the future it would be well for him to put his own mark on clothing to be used in the trial of cases.)

THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

Henry Brown, sworn—Brought this carpet-sack from the Presbyterian church, at Homestead on the 4th of May; I kept it over night and brought it down the next morning; a young boy in the Coroner's office took it to the Coroner. The carpet-sack was not opened while in my possession. (The witness recognized the hat as one he had sold at Mr. Hamnett's store.)

Jas. Kenan, sworn—Mr. McCallin sent me down to the Mayor's office for a carpetsack; this looks like it; I don't know Ortwein's pair of boots in it; I don't know that these are the boots Long spoke of; Long carried it up; I saw him; nobody opened it till we got to the office; then the Coroner opened it.

Cross-examined—When the carpetsack was opened a couple of men came in to see whether there was any blood on the pants; I slay in the Coroner's office; am often out when the Coroner is away, so that there is nobody in the office at all.

David R. Calhoun identified the vest as Mr. Hamnett's and also several papers in it he had seen in Mr. Hamnett's possession; he had an appeal dated 28th of March.

Fleguring of Mrs. Hamnett recognized, as well as the railroad ticket found in Ortwein's possession.

The court here again referred to this want of thoroughness in identifying stolen property, and said he attributed the many acquittals in the Schenttler cases to this very cause.]

A. Bell, Assessor of Mifflin township, testified that he had Ortwein's address and gave it to Hammett, that was found in Ortwein's possession.

George Alexander, of the Commissioners office, testified that the 20th of March was fixed on for hanging Ortwein, but he got respite.

John Horner identified the breastpin as belonging to Mrs. Hamnett—had seen it often; had no chain when I was living with her; Mrs. Oliver had a chain (chain shown, which witness said looked like those of Mrs. Oliver's); Mrs. Oliver died last fall.

Officer Jones, sworn—Belong to the Allegheny police force; was on duty in May last; heard of the Hamnett murder and went in search of stolen goods; found this chain hanging in the possession of a cooper named Litchey.

THE PRISONER IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

Mr. Litchey, sworn—Used to live in Allegheny, but six weeks ago went to Lawrenceville; am a cooper; have seen that man in the box before in a public tavern one morning, but didn't pay much attention to him; we were together in a tavern belonging to Frederick Kuchet, on Ohio street, Allegheny, next to Eberhardt's brewery; we had several drinks and he said he wanted to treat but had no money; he had a chain and ring which he wanted to sell, because he had no money; there was another man there who wanted to buy them, but wanted me to advance the money; he offered the chain for two dollars and the ring for one dollar and a half, I thought that was too much; gave him one dollar and a half; that was two, and he said that was what he paid for them; I went home then; I called several times and told policeman Jones (ring and chain shown and identified); the chain had the figures 1866 marked on the inside.

Cross-examined—I bought these things for economy; was not drunk; had been drinking some with them, but he does not look quite so big; he did not give his name, but said he was a brewer from New York; he was a stout man.

Mr. Theodore Heckman sworn—Am a jeweler; (chain shown and identified by witness) The chain is worth from forty to sixty dollars; [ring shown]; don't think the ring is worth a cent; the setting is worth a dollar at any place; would not know the man who left it there.

Fred. Fallbush, sworn—Went into the jail with Mrs. Heckman for the purpose of identifying the prisoner; did not identify him; he then asked Ortwein if he knew Mrs. Heckman; he said that he did, and that he had seen her in my store; saw him on Federal street, on a street where there was a bridge (Chestnut street); he said he had sold or traded an old silver watch and had received a gold one; he also said that the police had taken it.

Cross-examined—Nothing else was said, for Mrs. Heckman became frightened and we left the jail.

Officer Geary was re-called and testified that he had recovered this silver watch from Mr. Hollenbeck where the shoes were purchased.

Cross-examined—Found the watch in the same; it was out of my possession since Monday; when I got it we placed it in the safe at the Mayor's office.

Wm. Arbogast, sworn—The witness is turnkey at the Allegheny lockup. He found on Ortwein a leather pocket-book and a purse, a cuff-button, and a number of other articles which he handed over to Detective Long.

Cross-examined—Kept these things from Monday morning until Tuesday in my office, and the second day after the inquest I gave them to Detective Flessier: I took them up to Homestead for the inquest, and Flessier brought them back; I swear these are the clothes Long and I examined in the Mayor's office; put no marks on the pants, vest or hat, but I know the pants from the blood stains; there were blood stains on the hat, too.

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